

W. L. Burris

Effulgence = direct shining = Christ
Refulgence = indirect shining - as moon -
as Christians - "light of world."
image = like stamp of die. just like die but yet separate
"He that hath seen me hath seen father too, 14,
and father are one
upholding = still sustaining his world, didn't leave

7

7

643

2

CLASS NOTES
ON
*The Epistle to the
Hebrews*
AND
The Epistle of James

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DEDICATION

To the students of the McGarvey Bible College and the Cincinnati Bible Seminary, whose passionate desire for an accurate understanding of the Scriptures in order to be able to proclaim with power the gospel of Christ to an unbelieving generation has been the inspiration of this collection of class notes, this volume is affectionately dedicated.

PREFACE

This collection of class notes has for its purposes the encouragement of independent study of the Scriptures on the part of the student, and the economizing of the time spent in the classroom. It is obviously patterned after the class notes on the Old Testament, the Gospels and Acts published by J. W. McGarvey. It differs from these in offering a complete outline of each section of the Epistles, analyzed before presenting the questions on the section. A view of the whole is thus secured before making a minute study of the parts. The understanding of the general current of the argument in these Epistles is essentially a prerequisite of detailed study of the problems involved. It also differs in entering more minutely into the exegesis of the text. The limited amount of Scripture studied in this volume, as compared with the great extent covered by the four volumes published by J. W. McGarvey, and the profound character of the thought of the Epistle to the Hebrews, in contrast with the historical portions of the Scripture, furnish justification for this intensified study.

The painstaking analysis and exposition of the Pauline Epistles published by I. B. Grubbs, the co-

Preface

laborer of McGarvey, carried forward the same method of study with the fundamental difference of not merely raising the problems, but solving them. After each question, Professor Grubbs offered extended discussion. The method of McGarvey is preferred, because of the larger stimulation to independent thought on the part of the student, when he is left to ferret out the answers to the problems by himself, if he can. The business of the teacher is to indicate to the student where the problems lie in the Scripture, to stir in him the vigorous intellectual effort to solve the problem himself, to direct him to the commentaries and other helps where the most valuable aid can be obtained, and to see that he actually masters the difficulty and the data available for its solution.

This little volume undertakes to carry forward such a method of study through Hebrews and James. Later on a further volume may be added, completing the study of the New Testament with the consideration of the rest of the Catholic Epistles and of Revelation. While this study of Hebrews and James will doubtless be followed by the relatively limited number of students in classroom or elsewhere, who may be attracted to follow its course in delving into independent study of these Epistles, I shall be well repaid, if it shall bring to them but a tithe of the joy and profit which have come to me in study of the thrilling and profound Epistle to the Hebrews and the practical letter of James.

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GENERAL OUTLINE OF THE EPISTLE

- I. Introduction: Summary of Theme of Epistle;
Finality of the Christian Message (1:1-4).
- II. Superiority of Jesus, the Son of God, to Angels (1:5—2:18).
- III. Superiority of Jesus to Moses and Joshua: The
New Dispensation to the Old (3:1—4:16).
- IV. Jesus Our Great High Priest (5:1—7:28).
- V. Superiority of the Office and Ministry of Jesus
as High Priest (8:1—10:18).
- VI. Practical Application of Foregoing Argument
(10:19—13:25).

The Epistle to the Hebrews

CHAPTERS 1 AND 2

Outline

get Outline

I. Introduction:

Summary of Theme of the Epistle—Finality of Christian Message. 1:1-4.

1. Complete superiority of new revelation to the old. 1:1, 2.
2. Personality and work of the Son. 1:3.
3. Transition to argument on superiority of Christ to angels. 1:4.

II. Superiority of Jesus, the Son of God, to Angels. 1:5—~~II~~:18.

1. Proof from Scripture that Christ is superior to angels. 1:5-14.
 - (1) Name of Jesus unique—No angel called Son. 1:5.
 - (2) Angels commanded to worship Jesus. 1:6.
 - (3) Angels ministering servants, but the Son eternal King. 1:7-9.
 - (4) Jesus the unchanging Creator of the world. 1:10-12.
 - (5) Jesus sitting at right hand of God vs. angels ministering to His followers. 1:13, 14.

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2. Exhortation based upon superiority of Jesus to angels. 2:1-4.
 - (1) Devotion to the gospel urged—lest we drift away. 2:1.
 - (2) Superior authority of new revelation to old means fearful responsibility. 2:2, 3a.
 - (3) Proof of the divine source of the gospel. 2:3b, 4.
3. God's promise of sovereignty to man fulfilled at last in Jesus through His death. 2:5-9.
 - (1) This sovereignty not promised to angels. 2:5.
 - (2) Scriptural proof that it is promised to man. 2:6-8b.
 - (3) The promise not yet completely fulfilled in man. 2:8c.
 - (4) The promise fulfilled in Jesus through His humiliation and exaltation. 2:9.
4. Suffering of Christ necessary to fulfillment of man's destiny. 2:10-18.
 - (1) Mystery of suffering in the Saviour and King. 2:10.
 - (2) Necessary kinship of Saviour and saved. 2:11-14a.
 - (3) Purpose of the death of Jesus—conquer Satan, free man from fear of death. 2:14b, 15.

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- (4) Christ came into world, not as angel, but in form of man. 2:16.
- (5) Purpose of the Incarnation—sympathy and power to save sinners. 2:17, 18.

Questions

1. Was the title probably attached to the autograph copy of the Epistle?
2. What the MSS. evidence?
3. What the variations in the title in the MSS?
4. Compare the title of this Epistle with the others of the New Testament.

1. Introduction—Finality of the Christian Message. 1:1-4.

1. What the most important word in this opening sentence?
2. Show how all the rest of the sentence hinges upon it.
3. What the second most emphatic word?
4. Select the verbs that are most important. *both spoken - settled*
5. Outline the thought showing the contrast of the old and new revelations as to (1) *the many parts* method, (2) destination, (3) time, (4) *continuous* agents. *vs. 1-2: many agents vs. one*
6. How the Old Testament given by "divers portions and in divers manners"? *since again the*
7. How does the sentence emphasize the unity of the old and new revelations?
8. Why say "in the prophets"?

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9. What light on the office of prophet in this verse?
10. What the meaning of "at the end of these days"?
11. What the purpose of the omission of the article "in (his) Son"?
12. Enumerate the things affirmed of the Son in vs. 1-4.
13. In what way does each show the fitness of Jesus as God's messenger and the superiority of the message?
14. When the Son appointed heir? V. 2.
15. What of the conception of the Son as heir in the Old and New Testaments? Cf. Ps. 2:8; Matt. 21:38, etc.
16. What of Rotherham's translation "ages"? V. 2.
17. Compare the conception here of Christ as pre-existent Son and Creator with that in the first verses of John's Gospel.
18. Significance of the participle "being"? V. 3.
19. Show how the figures used in v. 3a reveal the various phases of the Son's relationship to the Father.
20. What the two meanings of "effulgence"? V. 3.
21. Explain the figure in "very image of his substance." V. 3.
22. In what sense does Jesus "uphold all things"? V. 3.

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23. What the meaning of "by the word of his power"?
24. How does the conception here of Jesus as Creator, Revealer and Sustainer compare with that of Col. 1:15-17?
25. How does it fit with the theory of evolution?
26. Show how the central discussion of the Epistle concerning the High Priesthood of Jesus is introduced in v. 3.
27. What of Rotherham's translation "discovered"? V. 3.
28. What the significance of "sat down"? V. 3.
29. How many times does Hebrews affirm that Jesus "sat down on the right hand of God"? 1:3, 8, 9, 13; 8:1; 10:12, 13; 12:2.
30. Where else in the New Testament is this affirmed? Mark 16:19; Matt. 22:43ff., etc.; 25:31; Acts 2:34; 1 Cor. 15:25; 1 Pet. 3:22.
31. How did the writers know this to be true?
32. Show how this great introduction sets forth the lordship of Jesus as Prophet, Priest and King.
33. Show how v. 4 furnishes the transition to the succeeding argument. V. 4.
34. Significance of participle "having become"—was Jesus ever inferior to angels? V. 4.
35. What the name Jesus has inherited? V. 4.

*Read
Fuller's
Rotherham's*

Class Notes on

II. Superiority of Jesus, the Son of God, to angels.

1:5—2:18.

(1) Proof from Scripture that Christ is superior to angels. 1:5-14.

1. Why spend so much time in proving the superiority of Jesus to angels?
2. Summarize the place and personality of angels in the Scriptures.
3. How many quotations introduced here to prove the superiority of Jesus? Vs. 5-13; 2:6-8.
4. Give the historical setting of the quotation. 2 Sam. 7:14. V. 5.
5. Contrast the aspects of the Son in the two quotations. V. 5.
6. What the meaning of "this day"? V. 5. Acts 13:33; Rom. 1:4.
7. Whence the quotation of v. 6 derived?
8. Show the structure of this whole argument with questions and quotations interwoven. Vs. 5-14.
9. What the connection and meaning of "again"? V. 6.
10. What of the term "firstborn" as applied to Christ? Cf. Rom. 8:29; Col. 1:15; Rev. 1:5; Col. 1:18.
11. What the nature of the two Psalms quoted? Vs. 7-12.
12. Meaning of v. 7?

See page 103.

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13. What the basic purpose of quotation in vs. 8, 9—the title or office of the Son?
14. Purpose of vs. 10-13—the title or the eternal, unchanging character of Christ?
15. What the purpose of the closing question and its place in the argument? V. 14.
16. Does v. 14 indicate that the ministrations of angels are continuing among us at this present time?
 - (2) Exhortation based upon the superiority of Christ to angels. 2:1-4.
1. What the force of “therefore”—since Christ superior to angels or since God hath spoken to us in His Son? 2:1.
2. What the root meaning of “drift away from”? V. 1.
3. What was “the word spoken through angels”? V. 2. Acts 7:53; Gal. 3:19; Deut. 33:2; Ps. 68:17.
4. Show how vs. 1-4 fit in with the whole argument of chapter 1.
5. What illustration of v. 2 furnishes basis for extended argument in chapters 3 and 4?
6. What renewed emphasis in 2:3 of his fundamental theme in 1:2?
7. Bearing of v. 3 on the authorship of the Epistle? Cf. 1 John 1:1; Luke 1:2; Gal. 1:11-17.
8. Distinguish the miraculous proofs cited. V. 4.

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(3) God's promise of sovereignty to man fulfilled at last in Jesus through His death. 2:5-9.

- 1. What the point in the reintroduction of argument on inferiority of angels? V. 5.
- 2. Show the transition character of this verse.
- 3. What "the world to come"? Cf. marginal reading, v. 5.
- 4. What the six things affirmed of man in the Psalm quoted? Vs. 6-8.
- 5. What peculiar in the manner of introducing this quotation? V. 6. Cf. 1:5, 6, 7, 13.
- 6. What the point in v. 7 in its original setting and the use made of it in this argument?
7. Show the use the author makes of his entire quotation. Vs. 6-8.
8. Notice the first introduction of the personal name of Jesus—also of the problem of His death. V. 9. Cf. frequency of the name in the Epistle—3:1; 4:20; 7:22; 10:19; 12:2, 24; 13:12; also 4:14; 13:20. Also fundamental character of the problem of the death of Jesus—2:10, 14; 5:7; 6:6; 7:27; 9:12, 14-28; 10:10, 19; 12:24; 13:12-20.
- 13 9. Does "because of the suffering of death" refer to man or Jesus? V. 9.
10. How "crowned with glory and honor"? V. 9.

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11. How explain the variant reading of v. 9—
“apart from God”?

12. Significance of the phrase “taste of death”?
V. 9.

13. Significance of the singular “for every
(man)”? V. 9.

14. Compare the profound opening of John’s
Gospel and the clear-cut historical refer-
ence of John 1:14 with the introduction
to the Epistle to the Hebrews and Heb.
2:9.

(4) Suffering of Christ necessary to fulfill-
ment of man’s destiny. 2:10-18.

1. Analyze v. 10, comparing the elements with
those of 1:2b, 3.

2. Explain how it is “fitting” that Christ
should die. V. 10.

3. Does “him, for whom,” refer to Jesus or
God? V. 10.

4. Does v. 10 detract from the glory he has
attributed to Christ?

5. Why the title “sons” introduced here? V.
10.

6. What the best rendering of “author of their
salvation”? V. 10.

7. How Christ made “perfect through suffer-
ings”? V. 10.

8. What the meaning of sanctify? V. 11.

9. Significance of the present participles,

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- “sanctifieth” and “are sanctified”? V. 11.
10. Who the “one”? V. 11.
11. What the original setting of the quotations in vs. 12, 13, and the fitness of their introduction here?
12. What twofold kinship between Christ and Christians set forth in vs. 12, 13 and in vs. 11, 14?
13. What twofold object of the death of Christ? Vs. 14, 15.
14. In what sense the devil have the power of death? V. 14.
15. Is this power past or present? V. 14.
16. How Jesus “bring him to nought”? V. 14.
17. How Christ “deliver from fear of death”? V. 15.
18. Why the introduction of the angels into the argument again? V. 16.
19. Root meaning of the verb “to give help”? V. 16.
20. Why only the “seed of Abraham”? Are Gentiles excluded by this phrase? Significance of omission of the article “(the seed of Abraham)?” V. 16.
21. Why help fallen men, but not fallen angels? V. 16. Cf. theory of Primasius.
22. What exception does the author make to his declaration that Christ is like us “in all things”? V. 17. Cf. 4:15.

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23. What the force of "wherefore"? V. 17.
24. Notice the introduction here of the doctrine of Jesus as High Priest which forms the central discussion of the Epistle. V. 17.
25. Is Jesus ever called "priest" or "high priest" elsewhere in the New Testament?
26. Show how his whole discussion up to this point has led up to an appreciation of the fundamental idea of priesthood-fellowship between God and man.
27. Interpretation of "he himself hath suffered being tempted"? V. 18.
28. How this a necessary experience for the Saviour? V. 18.
29. How possible for Christ to be tempted if the Son of God?
30. Trace the character of the temptations of Jesus described in the Gospels.

CHAPTERS 3 AND 4

Be

Outline

- I. *Superiority of Jesus to Moses and Joshua: the New Dispensation to the Old.* 3:1—4:16.
 1. Jesus, Apostle and High Priest, contrasted with Moses. 3:1-6.
 - (1) Christians urged to give heed to Jesus—our Apostle and High Priest. 3:1.

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- (2) Both Moses and Christ faithful. 3:2.
- (3) Christ superior—Moses the house (dispensation); Christ the builder. 3:3, 4.
- (4) Christ superior—Moses the servant; Christ the Son. 3:5, 6a.
- (5) Transition to exhortation—Christians the house of God, if faithful. 3:6b.
- 2. The heirs of the promises of old dispensation contrasted with those of the new. The lesson of Old Testament history—failure: its cause and cure. 3:7—4:13.
 - (1) Faith *vs.* unbelief—success *vs.* failure to obtain promise. 3:7-19.
 - (a) Israel's failure (the first generation) to enter promised land through unbelief. 3:7-11.
 - (b) Exhortation to avoid such unbelief. 3:12-15.
 - (c) Additional warning—unbelief ruined a good beginning in the case of Israel. 3: ~~12-19~~ 16-19
 - (2) The divine heritage of rest still unclaimed awaits our faith and obedience. 4:1-13.
 - (a) Exhortation not to fail through unbelief, but to enter into the rest. 4:1, 2.
 - (b) Proof from Scripture that this promised rest awaits us. 4:3-10.

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- (1) The promise and the record of creation prove the promised rest still unattained. 4:3-6.
- (2) The promise through David proves Joshua in conquest of Canaan did not secure complete fulfillment of the promise. 4:7-10.
- (c) Renewed exhortation to enter into the promised rest. 4:11-13.
 - (1) Obedience the door of entry. 4:11.
 - (2) The living word of God—His all-seeing eye demands constant devotion. 4:12, 13.
- 3. Transition to discussion of High Priesthood of Jesus. 4:14-16.
 - (1) Exhortation to steadfastness since Christ, our High Priest, has already entered into our promised rest. 4:14.
 - (2) Jesus sharing our temptations, but not our sins, willing and able to save us. 4:15.
 - (3) Exhortation to boldly seek His aid. 4:16.

Questions

I. Superiority of Jesus to Moses and Joshua: the New Dispensation to the Old. 3:1—4:16.

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- (1) Jesus, the Apostle and High Priest, contrasted with Moses. 3:1-6.
1. In what sense a heavenly calling? V. 1.
 2. Which rendering preferable, "partakers" or "partners"? V. 1.
 3. In what sense Jesus an apostle? V. 1.
 4. Significance of verb "consider"? V. 1.
Cf. 10:24; Jas. 1:23; Luke 12:24, 27.
 5. Show how the two titles applied to Jesus in this verse sum up the argument of the Epistle thus far. V. 1.
 6. Which rendering to be preferred—"profession" or "confession"? V. 1.
 7. Why the rendering of the Greek verb *poieo* as "appoint"? V. 2.
 8. In what sense "appointed"?
 9. Why Moses selected for this study in contrasts? Vs. 1-6.
 10. Explain the figure in "house"? V. 2.
 11. What the first argument for superiority over Moses? Vs. 3, 4.
 12. Who is meant by "he that built the house"—God or Jesus? V. 3.
 13. In what sense Moses identified with the "house"? V. 3.
 14. Is v. 4 meant to guard the sovereignty of God or suggest the deity of Jesus?
 15. What is the second argument for superiority over Moses? Vs. 5, 6a.

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16. How Moses furnish "a testimony of those things which were afterwards to be spoken?" V. 5.

18. Note the emphatic reference to hope in the Epistle. V. 6; 6: 11, 18; 7: 19; 10: 23.

(2) — ~~(2)~~ The heirs of the promises of the Old Dispensation contrasted with those of the New. 3: 7—4: 13.

(a) — ~~(a)~~ Faith vs. unbelief: success vs. failure to obtain promise. 3: 7-19.

1. Bearing of v. 7 and manner in which the Epistle introduces other quotations on the unique inspiration of the Scriptures? Cf. 1: 5, 7, 8, etc.

2. How harden the heart? V. 8.

3. What the provocation and the trial? V. 8. Cf. Ps. 95: 8.

4. What the content of the word "rest"? V. 11.

5. What weakness of the "Hebrews"—their imminent peril as indicated by v. 12?

6. Why the title "living God"? V. 12.

7. Significance of "to-day"? V. 13.

8. Why the term "deceitfulness of sin"? V. 13.

9. Which rendering, "partakers of Christ," "in the Christ" or "with Christ"? V. 14.

10. What the "end"? V. 14.

11. Trace the climax in the argument. Vs. 16-18.

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12. What the point of these questions in his general exhortation? Vs. 16-18.

13. What the point in "came out"? V. 16.

14. What the most emphatic words in vs. 18, 19?

(b) The divine heritage of rest, still unclaimed, awaits our faith and obedience. 4: 1-13.

1. Which rendering preferred, "should seem" or "should be judged"? 4:1.

2. Significance of the tense of verb "to have come short"? 4:1.

3. Variant readings of v. 2b and interpretation of each?

4. Trace the steps of proof that the rest of God still unattained awaits the Christian. Vs. 3-10.

5. Point in the quotation from Ps. 95:11? V. 3.

6. Significance of the statement that "the works were finished from the foundation"? V. 3.

7. Point in the quotations in vs. 4 and 5?

8. How does the author prove that the promise of God is still open? V. 7.

9. Which is the correct translation—"Jesus" or "Joshua"—A. V. or R. V.? V. 8.

10. Show how v. 8 closes up his argument.

11. Significance of the term "sabbath rest"? V. 9.

12. Emphatic word in vs. 6 and 11?

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13. Which rendering, "falling into" or "falling after"? V. 11.
14. What the main thought in the description of the word of God? Vs. 12, 13. Chrysostom *vs.* Westcott.
15. Does the "word of God" mean the personal or the spoken word? V. 12.
16. Why the word called "living"? V. 12.
17. Which rendering better, "knife" or "sword"? V. 12.
18. What of the two interpretations of "dividing of soul and spirit"? V. 12.
19. What is the root meaning of the verb "made manifest"? V. 13.
20. Antecedent of pronouns "him with whom"? V. 13.

(3) Transition to discussion of High Priesthood of Jesus. 4:14-16.

1. Enumerate all the things affirmed of Jesus in vs. 14-16.
2. Notice the balanced character of this section and of the whole argument of the Epistle—first affirming the deity of Jesus, then His humanity; first establishing His absolute supremacy, then revealing His nearness and intimate fellowship with us lest the "Hebrews" feel that He is so far away that a mediator between us and Christ be necessary; first showing that Christ is God

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and able to save, then that Christ shared our experience as a man, and hence is abundantly able to sympathize and willing to save.

3. What sort of balance of thought is found in v. 14?
4. Significance of "passed through the heavens"? V. 14.
5. What sort of objection in the hearts of his readers is he trying to anticipate in v. 15?
6. What the emphatic arrangement of the assertion of Christ's sympathy in v. 15?
7. What "infirmities" of ours did Jesus share? V. 15.
8. Is the actual experience of sin itself necessary for sympathy with sinners?
9. Could Jesus have been Saviour if a sinner Himself?
10. Does the person who resists a temptation feel its full power?
11. Does 15b mean to affirm His sinlessness, or set a limitation to His temptations?
12. What the imagery back of v. 16?
13. What twofold need of man set forth? V. 16.
14. What the peculiar fitness of the concluding phrase? V. 16.

CHAPTERS 5 AND 6

Outline

15

I. Jesus Christ Our Great High Priest. 5:1-10.

1. The qualifications of a high priest. 5:1-4.

(1) A high priest is chosen from among men.
5:1-3.

(a) To make sin-offerings. 5:1.

(b) In order to have compassion on his
fellows. 5:2.

(c) Must offer for himself, therefore, as
well as for others. 5:3.

(2) A high priest is chosen by God. 5:4.

2. Christ the perfect High Priest. 5:5-10.

(1) Christ chosen High Priest by God. 5:
5, 6.

(a) A-fortiori proof—called “Son”—
therefore Priest. 5:5.

(b) Expressly called Priest forever by
God. 5:6.

(2) Christ shared our flesh—hence fulfills
second qualification. 5:7-10.

(a) Christ’s prayer in Gethsemane an-
swered. 5:7.

(b) The perfect Son, He yet becomes
perfect Saviour through suffer-
ing. 5:8.

(c) Christ, Saviour and High Priest.
5:9, 10.

*Temptation to suffer
to display
to avoid suffering
to avoid suffering*

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II. Persistent Effort Essential to Growth of Christian Knowledge and Character. 5:11—6:20.

1. Rebuke of "Hebrews" for lack of progress. 5:11-14.

(1) His profound discussion of Christ as High Priest made more difficult by their dullness. 5:11.

(2) Their arrested growth unfits them for such strong meat. 5:12.

(3) Milk for babes; meat for men. 5:13, 14.

2. Express determination to lead them into profounder study. 6:1-3.

(1) Duty to build structure of faith instead of repeatedly laying foundation. 6:1, 2.

(2) Determination to lead them to do this. 6:3.

3. The peril of final apostasy. 6:4-8.

(1) Christian gospel final; if rejected, no hope; no other gospel. 6:4-6.

(2) This general principle of life—curse of unused blessings. 6:7, 8.

4. Exhortation to be faithful and longsuffering. 6:9-12.

(1) The author's confidence that they will maintain their past great record. 6:9, 10.

(2) Zeal, fullness of hope and imitation of heroic predecessors. 6:11, 12.

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5. The divine basis for our confidence. 6:13-20.

(1) God's promise to Abraham confirmed by an oath. 6:13, 14.

(2) Through patient endurance Abraham obtained the promise. 6:15.

(3) Importance of an oath among men. 6:16.

(4) God's oath the gracious surety of our hope. 6:17, 18.

(5) Christian hope the anchor of the soul. 6:19.

(6) Christ our Forerunner and High Priest. 6:20.

Questions

I. Jesus Christ our Great High Priest. 5:1-10.

(1) The qualifications of a high priest. 5:1-4.

1. Connection of preceding argument with this? Vs. 1-5.

2. Difference between gifts and sacrifices? V. 1.

3. What characteristics of a high priest demanded? Vs. 1-4.

4. What connection between the ignorant and the erring? V. 2.

5. Does verse 3 intimate that Christ sinned and had to offer sacrifices for Himself?

6. Why could not man take the honor of high priest without being called of God? V. 4.

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B.

7. Why go back to Aaron for an example? V. 4.

(2) Christ the perfect High Priest. 5:5-10.

1. What difference in the order of argument? Vs. 5-10.

2. Grammar of "he that spake unto him"? V. 5.

3. What the point of quoting Ps. 2:7? Vs. 5, 6.

4. How the quotation fit the argument of v. 4?

5. Analyze Psalm 110 and its use in Hebrews and elsewhere in the New Testament.

6. Was the prayer of Jesus in Gethsemane answered? V. 7.

7. What is godly fear? V. 7.

8. What the connection "though he was a Son"? V. 8.

9. What the renewed emphasis on obedience? V. 8.

10. What was Jesus afraid of in Gethsemane?

11. How about the mystery of Gethsemane?

12. Why the introduction of Melchizedek? V. 10.

II. Persistent Effort Essential to Growth of Christian Knowledge and Character. 5:11—6:20.

(1) Rebuke of "Hebrews" for lack of progress. 5:11-14.

1. Why the digression of vs. 11ff.?

2. Connection of this warning with the preceding one? Vs. 11-14.

unpardonable sin is rejecting Jesus and say practically no such thing as unpardonable sin because all who are lost come under this banner of continued resistance - unpardonable at death.

The Epistle to the Hebrews

Such a materialist attack on Jesus

3. Whom does "the difficult word" concern—Melchizedek, Christ or the high priesthood? V. 11.
4. What the elements of "the first principles of the oracles of God"? V. 12.
5. What other references in the New Testament to the "milk of the word"? Vs. 12, 13. Cf. 1 Cor. 3:1, 2; 1 Pet. 2:2.
6. Discuss meaning of *teleios* (perfect—complete) in the Epistle. V. 14.
- (2) Express determination to lead them into profounder study. 6:1-3.
 1. What "the doctrine of the first principles of Christ"? V. 1.
 2. What twofold program set forth? V. 1.
 3. Is this section primarily an exhortation? Vs. 1-3.
 4. What pairs of ideas? Vs. 1, 2.
 5. Does v. 1 suggest that repentance precedes faith?
 6. What the dead works? V. 1.
 7. Does this passage give an argument against preaching on baptism? V. 2.
 8. What the meaning of the plural "baptisms"? V. 2.
 9. What the correct reading of 6:2?
 10. What the laying on of hands? V. 2. Cf. Matt. 19:13; Mark 6:5; 16:18; Acts 8:17.
 11. What does he propose to do? V. 3.

Class Notes on

- (3) The peril of final apostasy. 6:4-8.
1. What connection of verses 4-6 with the preceding?
 2. Have those in verses 4-8 actually had faith?
 3. Is it possible to receive the gift of the Holy Spirit and then lose it? Vs. 4-8.
 4. What the sin of those described in vs. 4-8?
 5. How is the Christian enlightened? V. 4.
 6. How does the Peshito-Syriac version translate "those who were once enlightened"? V. 4.
 7. Compare the sin of vs. 4-8 with description of "apostates" in "Apostolical Constitutions."
 8. Meaning of "tasted of the heavenly gift"? V. 4.
 9. What the "powers of the world to come"? V. 5.
 10. Why impossible "to renew them again . . ."? V. 6.
 11. How crucify Christ? V. 6.
 12. How "to themselves"? V. 6.
 13. What light on the nature of the sin found in the illustration following this? Vs. 7, 8.
 14. Compare the illustration with Matt. 3:10; Matt. 7:15-20.
 15. What three stages of judgment? V. 8.
 16. How "to be burned"? V. 8.
- (4) Exhortation to be faithful and long-suffering. 6:9-12.

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1. What the fitness of the exhortation?
V. 9.
2. Meaning of "things that accompany salvation"? V. 9.
3. Does v. 10 suggest salvation by works?
4. What virtues emphasized in vs. 10-12?
5. How "toward his name"? V. 10. Cf. Matt. 10:40-42.
6. Why the close association of faith and patience? V. 12. Cf. Jas. 1:3; Rev. 13:10; 14:12; 2 Thess. 1:4.
(5) The divine basis for our confidence.
6:13-20.
1. What the point of introducing Abraham?
V. 13.
2. Why did God give an oath? Vs. 13, 14.
Cf. v. 17.
3. What the two immutable things? V. 18.
4. What the metaphor? V. 18. Cf. Ex. 21:14; Num. 35:25f.; Deut. 4:42; 19:5; Josh. 20:9.
5. What the second metaphor and what the veil? V. 19.
6. Connection between the second and third metaphors? Vs. 19, 20.
7. Is it permissible to mix metaphors like this?
Vs. 18-20.
8. When did Christ "become a high priest for ever . . ." V. 20.

CHAPTER 7

Outline

I. Melchizedek the Type of Christ. Vs. 1-10.

1. History of Melchizedek. Vs. 1-3.
2. Argument from this history. Vs. 4-10.
 - (1) Fact that Abraham paid tithes to Melchizedek proves greatness of the latter. Vs. ~~5~~ 6a.
 - (2) Fact that Abraham was blessed by Melchizedek proves superiority of latter. Vs. 6b, 7.
 - (3) Unchanging picture of Melchizedek in Scripture contrasted with priests "that die." V. 8.
 - (4) Levi paid tithes to Melchizedek through Abraham. Vs. 9, 10.

II. Argument on the Abrogation of Old Testament Priesthood and Covenant. 7: 11-19.

1. Levitical priesthood imperfect and temporary. V. 11.
2. Change of priesthood proves change of law and covenant. V. 12.
3. Christ eternal priest—not of Levi, but Judah. Vs. 13, 14.
4. Christ eternal priest by power of indissoluble life. Vs. 15, 16.
5. Christ proclaimed priest in Old Testament. V. 17.

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6. Law set aside because of weakness to make room for perfect way of Jesus. Vs. 18, 19.

III. Argument on the Establishment of New Priesthood and Covenant. Vs. 20-28.

1. Christ the personal guarantee of the better covenant. Vs. 20-22.

- (1) An oath connected with the induction into office. V. 20.

- (2) Old Testament priests not made priest with an oath. V. 21a.

- (3) The divine oath. V. 21b.

- (4) Hence Jesus the guarantee of better covenant. V. 22.

2. Christ eternal High Priest, hence can forever intercede for us. Vs. 23-25.

- (1) Many priests under Old Covenant because of death of each. V. 23.

- (2) Christ unchangeable Priest because eternal. V. 24.

- (3) Hence Christ able to save to uttermost. V. 25.

- a 3. Christ our sinless High Priest. Vs. 26-28.

- (1) The personal qualifications of Jesus. V. 26.

- (2) Bearing of the sinless character of Jesus on His ministry as High Priest. V. 27.

- (3) Contrast of Levitical high priest and Jesus as to character and office. V. 28.

Class Notes on

Questions

I. Melchizedek the Type of Christ. Vs. 1-10.

(1) History of Melchizedek. Vs. 1-3.

1. Who was Melchizedek? Cf. Gen. 14:17-24.
2. How possible for Melchizedek to be a worshiper of the true God, in the midst of the pagan Canaanites? V. 1.
3. Significance of the titles applied? Vs. 2, 3.
4. What important items in the account of Genesis, not used in Hebrews?
5. What items of the record in Genesis used in the comparison?
6. Summarize archæological discoveries which are held to throw light on Melchizedek.
7. In what sense was Melchizedek "made like unto the Son of God"? V. 3.
8. In what sense does Melchizedek "abide a priest continually"? V. 3.

(2) Argument from this history. Vs. 4-10.

1. How prove the superiority of the priesthood of Melchizedek to that of Aaron? Vs. 4-10.
2. How is this argument used?
3. Show how verse 8 gives the key to his study of Melchizedek.
4. What objection met by vs. 9, 10?
5. What objective of the law is assumed in v. 10?

II. Argument on the Abrogation of Old Testament Priesthood and Covenant. 7:11-19.

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(1) Levitical priesthood imperfect and temporary. V. 11.

1. What point made on the genealogy of Jesus? Vs. 11-17.

2. Significance of the verb "belongeth"? V. 13.

3. How trace Jesus' ancestry from the tribe of Judah? V. 14.

4. How many other references to this lineage outside of nativity narratives? V. 14.
Cf. Rev. 5:5. *in N.T.*

5. What the image in "hath sprung"? V. 14.

6. What is it which is made more evident by the quotation? V. 15.

7. What double contrast? V. 16.

8. Meaning of law after a carnal commandment? V. 16.

9. What the power of an endless life? V. 16.

10. Why the form "a foregoing commandment"? V. 18.

11. How the law weak and unprofitable? V. 18.

12. Why this annulling of the Old Testament law? Vs. 18, 19.

13. Analyze this sentence and show its balanced character. Vs. 18, 19.

14. In what sense a better hope? V. 19. *to*

III. Argument on the Establishment of New Priesthood and Covenant. Vs. 20-28.

(1) Christ the personal guarantee of the better covenant. Vs. 20-22.

Class Notes on

1. What use of the oath argument? V. 21.
2. Can God repent? V. 21.
3. How Jesus "become the surety of a better covenant"? V. 22.

(2) Christ eternal High Priest, hence can forever intercede for us. Vs. 23-25.

1. Summarize the argument on the eternal character of the priesthood of Christ. Vs. 23, 24.
2. What limitation in Christ's saving power? V. 25.
3. What the express ground of His saving power? V. 25. Cf. Rom. 8:26; 1 John 2:1.

(3) Christ our sinless High Priest. Vs. 26-28.

1. What balance of view of Christ's personality? Vs. 26-28. Cf. 4:14-16.
2. Distinguish the attributes enumerated. V. 26.
3. Meaning of reference to daily sacrifice? V. 27.
4. Elements in the argument of v. 28?

CHAPTER 8

Outline

I. Jesus the Great High Priest. Vs. 1-5.

1. Christ our High Priest in heaven. Vs. 1, 2.
2. Every high priest must offer gifts and sacrifices. V. 3.

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3. If on earth now, Christ would not be a priest of the Old Covenant. Vs. 4, 5.

(1) This priesthood already filled. V. 4.

(2) This priesthood imperfect—but a shadow. V. 5.

II. His Service as High Priest Superior because His Covenant Superior. Vs. 6-13.

1. His superior ministry, covenant and promises. V. 6.

2. If first covenant perfect, second not given. V. 7.

3. God testified in the Old Covenant itself of its temporary character. Vs. 8-12.

4. Fact a New Covenant given proves the Old out of force. V. 13.

Questions

I. Jesus the Great High Priest. Vs. 1-5.

1. What is his chief point? V. 1.

2. Significance of the phrase “throne of the majesty in the heavens”? V. 1.

3. What two aspects of the work of Christ? Vs. 1, 2.

4. What comfort to the readers of the Epistle? Vs. 1-3.

5. How Jesus' High Priesthood superior? Vs. 2-5.

6. Why not a priest if on earth? V. 4.

7. What is it that the priests “serve”? V. 5.

Class Notes on

II. His Service as High Priest Superior because His Covenant Superior. Vs. 6-13.

1. How prove the New Covenant superior to the Old? Vs. 6-13.
2. Who "sought" a place for second covenant? V. 7.
3. Finding fault with "whom"? V. 8.
4. Context of the quotation? Vs. 8-12. Cf. Jer. 31:31ff.
5. Outline the promises of the New Covenant. Vs. 8-12.
6. What of the place of the Gentiles in these promises and in the Epistle? V. 10.
7. How is the new law written in their hearts? V. 10.
8. In what sense would it not be necessary to instruct as under the Old Testament system? V. 11
9. How forgiveness under the last covenant and not under the first? V. 12.
10. What his concluding argument? V. 13.

CHAPTER 9

Outline

SUPERIORITY OF NEW COVENANT MEDIATED BY CHRIST.

I. Mosaic Sanctuary Typical, Hence Imperfect. Vs. 1-10.

1. The tabernacle and its furniture. Vs. 1-5.
(1) The Holy Place. V. 2.

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(2) The Holy of Holies. Vs. 3-5.

2. Nature of worship proof of its defective character. Vs. 6-10.

(1) Manner of entrance of high priest into Holy of Holies. Vs. 6, 7.

(2) Symbolical purpose of this. Vs. 8, 9.

(3) The sacrifices merely external—hence insufficient and temporary. V. 10.

II. Perfect Communion through the Perfect Mediator. Vs. 11-14.

1. Christ the High Priest of a perfect sanctuary. V. 11.

2. Christ entered Holy of Holies once for all through His own blood. V. 12.

3. A-fortiori argument for efficacy of Christ's blood. Vs. 13, 14.

III. The New Covenant Only Valid through the Death of Christ. Vs. 15-22.

1. Christ the mediator of New Covenant effective through His death. V. 15.

2. Death of testator always necessary before will in force. Vs. 16, 17.

3. Even first testament not effective without shedding of blood. Vs. 18-21.

4. God's law—"no bloodshed, no remission of sins." V. 22.

IV. Sacrifice of Christ Offered Once for All. Vs. 23-28.

1. Cleansing of Old Testament tabernacle typical. V. 23.

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2. Christ has entered heaven itself to intercede for us. V. 24.
3. His death not repeated—but once for all. Vs. 25, 26.
4. Death and judgment common to all and final—so Christ's death and second coming. Vs. 27, 28.

Questions

SUPERIORITY OF NEW COVENANT MEDIATED BY CHRIST.

I. Mosaic Sanctuary Typical, Hence Imperfect. Vs. 1-10.

- (1) The tabernacle and its furniture. Vs. 1-5.
 1. Connection of this argument with the preceding?
 2. What fundamental contrast in the argument: the earthly tent with the heavenly? Vs. 1-10, 11-15.
 3. How "of this world"? V. 1.
 4. Form of the expression, "the shewbread"? V. 2.
 5. What the difficulty of v. 4?
 6. What did the ark of the covenant contain? V. 4. Cf. Ex. 30:10ff.
 7. What became of the contents?
 8. What became of the ark?
- (2) Nature of worship proof of its defective character. Vs. 6-10.

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1. What the contrast between the Holy Place and the Holy of Holies? Vs. 6, 7.
2. What the services accomplished? V. 6.
3. What the limitations of entrance to Holy of Holies? V. 7.
4. In what sense "the Holy Place" used? V. 8.
5. Significance of "while the first tabernacle is yet standing"? V. 8.
6. Meaning of "figure for the time present"? V. 9.
7. Note repeated emphasis on "perfection" and on impotence of the law. V. 9.
8. What the ordinances regarding meats and drinks and divers washings? V. 10.

II. Perfect Communion through the Perfect Mediator. Vs. 11-14.

1. Enumerate the points of contrast. Vs. 11, 12.
2. What of the variant reading in v. 11?
3. What approach has the high priest in v. 11: does it mean on earth to offer Himself, or in heaven as a kingly high priest to sit down on God's right hand?
4. What is the greater and more perfect tabernacle? V. 11.
5. What comparison of the efficacy of the blood of Christ and Jewish victims?
6. How "through the eternal Spirit"? V. 14.

7. Relative place in the life of the Christian of purity and service? V. 14.

8. Double purpose of Christ's death? Vs. 14, 15ff.

III. The New Covenant Only Valid through the Death of Christ. Vs. 15-22.

1. How "for redemption of transgressions" that were under the first covenant? V. 15.

2. Which is the proper translation in v. 16, "covenant" or "testament"?

3. Difficulty in "blood of the calves and the goats"? V. 19.

4. What the purpose in sprinkling blood on the book of the covenant and all the people? V. 19.

5. When the tabernacle and the vessels sprinkled? V. 21.

— *IV. Sacrifice of Christ Offered Once for All. Vs. 23-28.*

1. Why necessary for heavenly things to be cleansed? V. 23.

2. What the contrast in v. 24?

3. What the contrast in v. 25?

4. Points of contrast between work of Christ and priests of Old Covenant? V. 26.

5. How "at the end of the ages"? V. 26.

6. Meaning of "to bear the sins of many"? V. 28. Cf. 1 Pet. 2:24.

7. How will Christ appear "a second time apart from sin"? V. 28.

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CHAPTER 10

Outline

I. Finality of the Atonement. Vs. 1-18.

1. Impotence of sacrifices of the Old Testament covenant. Vs. 1-4.

(1) The law but a shadow, and could not make worshipers perfect. V. 1.

(2) Repetition of the sacrifices proof of their impotence. Vs. 2-4.

2. Proof from Scripture that sacrifice of Christ is final. Vs. 5-18.

(1) Quotation from Psalm 40 and argument therefrom. Vs. 5-10.

(2) Christ seated at right hand of God proof that His work of salvation finished forever. Vs. 11-14.

(3) Citation of Jer. 31:31-34 and conclusion therefrom. Vs. 15-18.

II. Exhortations and Warnings Based on Finality of Atonement. Vs. 19-31.

1. Urgent appeal to enter into the privileges of the Christian faith. Vs. 19-25.

(1) Enter into the Holy of Holies through Jesus Christ. Vs. 19, 20.

(2) Draw near, prepare and stand fast, for Christ is our High Priest. Vs. 21-24.

(3) Loving service and public worship enjoined. V. 25, V. 20 what is the result

through his death
we enter in and
see God in reality
and his flesh
and blood by them

Draw near to Christ

Draw near to Christ
and stand fast
in his love

Class Notes on

2. Warning of God's judgment on apostates. Vs. 26-31.
 - (1) Deliberate and final apostasy unforgivable. Vs. 26, 27.
 - (2) Death penalty executed on those who despised the Old Testament law. V. 28.
 - (3) Supreme character of Christ's sacrifice enhances our responsibility. Vs. 29-31.
- III. Encouragement for the Future in the Light of Their Past.* Vs. 32-39.
 1. Their former heroic suffering recalled. Vs. 32, 33.
 2. Stedfast support of the writer in his imprisonment praised. Vs. 34, 35.
 3. Appeal to hold fast to the end. Vs. 36-38.
 4. Grateful word of confidence in their stedfastness. V. 39.

Questions

- I. Finality of the Atonement.* Vs. 1-18.
 - (1) Impotence of sacrifices of the Old Testament covenant. Vs. 1-4.
 1. Show how he joins the last section of chapter 9 to the succeeding argument.
 2. What the difference between shadow and image? V. 1.
 3. How prove that the sacrifices of the Old Covenant could not make the worshiper perfect? Vs. 1-3.

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4. What the purpose of the sacrifices suggested? V. 3.
5. Contrast this purpose with that of the Lord's Supper.
6. Why impossible for blood of bulls and goats to take away sins? V. 4.
(2) Proof from Scripture that sacrifice of Christ is final. Vs. 5-18.
1. What the difficulty of the quotation? V. 5.
2. How "when he cometh into the world"? V. 5.
3. What the real sacrifices for man to offer? Vs. 5-7.
4. What "the roll of the book"? V. 7.
5. Compare the thought of v. 10 with Rom. 6:3ff.; 8:1ff.
6. Significance of use of name "Jesus Christ"? V. 10.
7. How the finality of the atonement set forth? Vs. 11-14.
8. Note the contrast between "standeth" and "sat down." Vs. 11, 12.
9. What the image in "take away sins"? V. 11. *good*
10. With what is "for ever" to be connected? V. 12.
11. Note the doctrine of "perfection"—contrast v. 14 with v. 1.
12. How "to us"? V. 15.

Class Notes on

II. Exhortations and Warnings Based on Finality of Atonement. Vs. 19-31.

- (1) Urgent appeal to enter into the privileges of the Christian faith. Vs. 19-25.
1. What the high office of the Christian? V. 19.
 2. Fitness of the description, "A new and living way"? V. 20.
 3. Construction of "his flesh"? V. 20.
 4. Is it necessary to invert the order of vs. 22 to 23?
 5. What the background of the mention of baptism? V. 22.
 6. Is there a reference here to the Lord's Supper? V. 22.
 7. Show how 22c aids in the transition of thought.
 8. What the confession of hope? V. 23.
 9. What the causes of the failure of "some"? Vs. 19-25.
 10. What is the plan of salvation here outlined? Vs. 21-25.
 11. What the meaning of *forsaking* "our own assembling together"? V. 25.
 12. What "the day drawing nigh"? V. 25.
- (2) Warning of God's judgment on apostates. Vs. 26-31.
1. What the willful sinning of v. 26ff.?
 2. Force of "we"? V. 26.
 3. Force of the phrase "received the knowledge of the truth"? V. 26.

Explain to here

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4. Why "no more a sacrifice for sins"? V. 26.
5. Force of "certain"? V. 27.
6. Significance of "fierceness"? V. 27.
7. Meaning of "set at naught Moses' law"? V. 28.
8. Show the climax in the triple indictment. V. 29.
9. What the force of "trodden under foot"? V. 29. Cf. Matt. 5:13; 7:6.
10. Alternate meaning of "an unholy thing"? V. 29.
11. What sort of conduct described by "done despite"? V. 29.
12. Significance of title "Spirit of grace"? V. 29.
13. Place of the Holy Spirit in the Epistle?
14. Significance of "we know him"? V. 30.
15. What established by the two quotations? V. 30.
16. Show the decisive effect of the author's concluding stroke. V. 31.
17. Trace this characteristic of the argumentation of the Epistle.

III. Encouragement for the Future in the Light of Their Past. Vs. 32-39.

1. Image in words "conflict" and "gazing-stock"? V. 33.
2. Significance of tense of verbs in vs. 33, 34?
3. Content of "reproaches and afflictions"? V. 33.

4. What virtue emphasized? Vs. 33b, 34. Cf. 13:3.
5. What of the use of the word "bonds" elsewhere in New Testament? V. 34.
6. Contrast in v. 34?
7. Variant reading and meaning? V. 34. Luke 9:25; 21:19.
8. What aspects of endurance emphasized? Vs. 35, 36.
9. Show how v. 36 recapitulates leading arguments of the Epistle.
10. Setting of the quotations and their use here? Vs. 37, 38. Cf. Isa. 26:20; Hab. 2:3f.
11. Show how the closing verse of this section pairs off with the closing verse of the preceding section. V. 39. Cf. v. 31.

CHAPTER 11

Outline

I. Roll-call of the Heroes of the Faith in Israel. Vs. 1-40.

1. Faith exemplified in the patriarchs. Vs. 1-22.

(1) Introduction—Faith defined and illustrated. Vs. 1-3.

(2) The faith of Abel, Enoch and Noah. Vs. 3-7.

(3) The example of Abraham and Sarah—founders of the Jewish race. Vs. 8-19.

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- (4) The faith of Isaac, Jacob and Joseph. Vs. 20-22.
2. Faith triumphant in later leaders. Vs. 23-40.
 - (1) The career of Moses. Vs. 23-29.
 - (2) Conquest of Jericho—Rahab. Vs. 30, 31.
 - (3) Representative heroes of the faith among the judges and kings. V. 32.
 - (4) Summary of their heroism. Vs. 33, 34.
 - (5) Summary of the endurance and unwavering faith of others. Vs. 35-38.
 - (6) Epilogue—The fulfillment of their destiny awaits the Christian dispensation. Vs. 39, 40.

Questions

I. Roll-call of the Heroes of the Faith in Israel. Vs. 1-40.

- (1) Faith exemplified in the patriarchs. Vs. 1-22.
 1. What the proper translation of v. 1?
 2. What twofold aspect in v. 1?
 3. Who the elders? V. 2. Cf. 1:1.
 4. Meaning of v. 2? Cf. vs. 4, 5.
 5. What the interpretation of v. 3?
 6. Connection of vs. 1 and 3?
 7. What of v. 3 in the light of the theory of evolution?
 8. What three types of faith in vs. 4-7?
 9. How did Abel offer a better sacrifice? V. 4.

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10. How did Abel receive witness that he was righteous? V. 4.
11. How Abel still speaking? V. 4.
12. How Enoch give evidence of faith? V. 5.
13. How Enoch receive witness of God's favor? V. 5.
14. What necessary for an approach to God? V. 6.
15. What illustrated by Abel, Enoch and Noah? Vs. 4-7.
16. Note author's use of "godly fear"? V. 7.
17. How Noah condemn the world? V. 7.
18. How Noah become heir? V. 7. Cf. vs. 39, 40.
19. What aspects of faith seen in Abraham? Vs. 8-19.
20. Does the Old Testament bear out Hebrews' description of the hope of eternal life in the heart of the patriarchs? V. 10.
21. Significance of "sojourner" and "city"? Vs. 9, 10.
22. Note the new figure "city" or "country" vs. "rest" and "tabernacle." Vs. 10, 13. Cf. chapters 3 and 4, and 9 and 10.
23. How did the patriarchs "die in the faith"? V. 13.
24. Show the triple arrangement of thought. V. 13.
25. What witness borne to the patriarchs? V. 16.

mt. 2 3:35 →

Sermon

B.

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26. What the crux of the trial in the command to offer Isaac? V. 17.
27. Which the emphatic word in the quotation? V. 18.
28. How "in a figure"? V. 19.
29. How faith of Isaac and Jacob shown? Vs. 20, 21. *28-29. was blessing of Isaac. matter of faith or accident.*
30. What the peculiar emphasis of the blessings noted? Vs. 20, 21.
31. What the significance of "on the top of his staff"? V. 21.
32. Aspects of Joseph's faith? V. 22.
 - (2) Faith triumphant in later leaders. Vs. 23-40.
 1. What new aspect of faith presented in vs. 23-31 as contrasted with preceding section?
 2. Analyze motives of parents of Moses. V. 23.
 3. Significance of "to be called"? V. 24.
 4. What "the pleasures of sin"? V. 25.
 5. Significance of the tense of the verbs? Vs. 24-26.
 6. Grammatical relation of v. 26 to preceding part of sentence? Vs. 24-26.
 7. In what sense did Moses "account the reproach of Christ greater riches"? V. 26.
 8. Significance of the verb "looked unto the recompense"? V. 26.
 9. What the "recompense of reward"? V. 26.
 10. What event indicated in v. 27?

Mother Day Lesson in 2 weeks
Great women of Church History
Class Notes on

11. Trace the evidences of faith in Moses cited in the section. Vs. 24-29.
12. What the transition in v. 29?
13. Why the introduction of Rahab? V. 31.
14. What classes of men selected in vs. 32-35?
15. Why the order of the names? V. 32.
16. What promises obtained? V. 33.
17. Reference in "stopped the mouths of lions"? V. 33. Cf. Dan. 6:22; Judg. 14:6; 1 Sam. 17:34.
18. Reference in "quenched the power of fire"? V. 34. Dan. 3:1ff. Cf. 1 Macc. 2:59.
19. Reference in "escaped the edge of the sword"? V. 34. Ex. 18:4; 1 Sam. 18:11; 19:10ff.; 21:10; Ps. 144:10; 1 Kings 19:1ff.; 2 Kings 6.
20. Significance of the phrase "from weakness were made strong"? V. 34.
21. What the symmetry of vs. 33, 34?
22. Who the "women"? V. 35. 1 Kings 17:17ff.; 2 Kings 4:17ff. (For comparison, note Luke 7:11ff.; John 11; Acts 9:36ff.)
23. How many women appear in the allusions of the eleventh chapter of Hebrews?
24. Analyze vs. 35-38, showing the groups represented.
25. Root meaning of "were tortured to death"? V. 35.
26. Illustration of "they were stoned"? V. 37. 2 Chron. 24:20ff.

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27. What the death of being "sawn asunder"?
V. 37. 2 Sam. 12:31; 1 Chron. 20:3;
Amos 1:3.
28. Why is the last section said to refer to the
Maccabean heroes?
29. How all these incomplete without us? V. 40.

CHAPTER 12

Outline

I. Practical Application of the Heroic Example of the Forefathers. Vs. 1-29.

1. Exhortation to patient endurance. Vs. 1-17.
 - (1) Run the race with patience, looking to Jesus. Vs. 1-3.
 - (2) Endure sufferings as chastisements of a loving God. Vs. 4-13.
 - (3) Peace and holiness enjoined—warning against apostasy. Vs. 14-17.
2. Superior privileges and duties of the New Covenant. Vs. 18-~~28~~ **29**
 - (1) Contrast of Sinai and Zion—the Old and New Covenants. Vs. 18-24.
 - (a) Sinai—physical—full of terror. Vs. 18-~~21~~ **24**.
 - (b) Zion—spiritual—full of inspiration and eternal peace. Vs. ~~22-24~~ **22-24**.
 - (2) Exhortation to cleave to the things that can not be shaken. Vs. 25-29.

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of Pompeii
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(a) Obligation to hear the voice of God.
V. 25.

(b) The finality of the Christian message. Vs. 26-29.

Questions

I. Practical Application of the Heroic Example of the Forefathers. Vs. 1-29.

(1) Exhortation to patient endurance. Vs. 1-17.

1. What the application of chapter 11 to the present crisis? Vs. 1-13.
2. What the figure used in vs. 1 and 2?
3. Who the "cloud of witnesses"? V. 1.
4. Why say "cloud"? V. 1.
5. Why say "witnesses" instead of "spectators"? V. 1.
6. What demanded of the runner? V. 1.
7. What "the sin that doth so easily beset"? V. 1.
8. Note the prominence of endurance in the whole passage. V. 1. Cf. vs. 2, 3, 7, 8, 9.
9. How Jesus author and finisher of our faith? V. 2.
10. Note contrast of suffering and glory. V. 2. Cf. 2: 9; Phil. 2: 8, 9; Isa. 53: 10-12.
11. What the joy set before Christ? V. 2.
12. What connection between vs. 1, 2 and 11: 27?
13. What further emphasis on patience? Vs. 3-11.

*the same law must be obeyed
broken the law? Records. Sorrow + suffering
could you be lost with others to a
beautiful*
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14. Show the connection of this section with the reference to Christ's suffering in vs. 2 and 3.
15. What renewed reference to the arena? V. 4.
16. Meaning of "resisted unto blood . . ."? V. 4.
17. What the points of comparison of the earthly and fatherhood? Vs. 5-11.
18. What the necessity for this exhortation? Vs. 5-11.
19. How "be in subjection and live"? V. 9.
20. Note another of the contrasts of the Epistle. V. 11. Cf. 2 Cor. 4:16-18.
21. Meaning of figurative language of vs. 12 and 13?
22. Which proper translation, "for your feet" or "with your feet"? V. 13.
23. Which translation preferred, "turned out of the way" or "put out of joint"? V. 13.
24. What two great conflicting principles enjoined? V. 14.
25. What progression in v. 15?
26. What "the root of bitterness"? V. 15.
27. What obstacles to holiness? V. 16.
28. What epithet applied to Esau? Vs. 15-17.
29. How Esau find no place for repentance? V. 17.
- (2) Superior privileges and duties of the New Covenant. Vs. 18-24.

*Remember "If I must choose between peace
righteousness I choose righteousness".*

Class Notes on

1. What the importance of the argument? Vs. 18-29.
2. What the figure used? Vs. 18-24.
3. What the contrast? Vs. 18-24. Cf. Gal. 4: 21-31.
4. Why the angels in high festival? V. 23.
5. What the assembly of the firstborn ones? V. 23.
- To 6. Meaning of "spirits of just men made perfect"? V. 23.
7. With whom is Christ contrasted here? V. 24.
8. How "speaketh better than Abel"? V. 24.
9. What the final warning? Vs. 25-29.
- To 10. Who are "they"? V. 25.
11. Compare the warning of vs. 25, 26 with 2: 1-3.
12. Significance of tense "turn away from"? V. 25.
13. How "from heaven"? V. 25.
14. Setting of the promise? V. 26. Cf. Hag. 2: 6ff.
15. Conclusion of the author? V. 27.
16. What the things "which are not shaken"? V. 27. Matt. 7: 24-27; Matt. 24: 35.
17. Compare "kingdom that cannot be shaken" of v. 28 with Matt. 16: 18.
18. Note the tremendous character of another concluding stroke in the author's discussion. V. 29.

CHAPTER 13

Outline

I. Exhortation to Love and Good Works. Vs. 1-6.

1. Brotherly love and hospitality enjoined. Vs. 1, 2.
2. Sympathy for imprisoned and oppressed. V. 3.
3. Chastity. V. 4.
4. Contentment and trust. Vs. 5, 6.

II. Exhortations Based on the Final, Holy and Exclusive Character of Christianity. Vs. 7-17.

1. Exhortation to revere and imitate the pioneers of the faith. V. 7.
2. Jesus unchangeable—exhortation to steadfastness. Vs. 8, 9.
3. Salvation through Christ supreme and exclusive privilege—exhortation to stand boldly as Christians. Vs. 10-14.
4. Praise, loving service and obedience to leaders enjoined. Vs. 15-17.

III. Closing Exhortations and Benedictions. Vs. 18-24.

1. Request for prayer for his return. Vs. 18, 19.
2. Benediction. Vs. 20, 21.
3. Appeal to study and heed his Epistle. V. 22.
4. News of Timothy and their proposed visit. V. 23.
5. Salutations and final blessing. Vs. 24, 25.

Questions

- I. *Exhortation to Love and Good Works.* Vs. 1-6.
 1. Enumerate the virtues urged. Vs. 1-6.
 2. What the allusion in v. 2?
 3. What the point of the illustration? V. 2.
 4. What of the emphasis on hospitality in the New Testament? Matt. 10:11-15, 40-42; Luke 14:12-14; Matt. 25:40, 45; John 13:20; 1 Tim. 5:10; 3 John 5ff.; 1 Pet. 4:9; 1 Tim. 3:2; Tit. 1:8.
 5. Contrast the exhortation to hospitality with the rules as to reception of traveling evangelists set forth in the "Didache."
 6. What the second class to receive our help?
 7. Setting of the quotations and especial fitness here? V. 5. Deut. 31:6; Josh. 1:5.
 8. What does the second quotation add to his thought? V. 6. Cf. Ps. 118:6.
- II. *Exhortations Based on the Final, Holy and Exclusive Character of Christianity.* Vs. 7-17.
 1. Who is cited as an example in v. 7?
 2. What "the issue of their life"? V. 7.
 3. What the point in emphasizing the unchangeable character of Christ? V. 8.
 4. What the transition from v. 8 to v. 9?
 5. What light on life in the early church? V. 9.
 6. What the "meats" of v. 9?

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7. What the altar? V. 10.
8. Why not have a right to eat? V. 10.
9. What restatement of his general arguments?
V. 10-14.
10. What new argument? Vs. 10-14.
11. What the significance of the figure "burned
without the camp"? V. 11.
12. How "sanctify the people"? V. 12.
13. What twofold aspect of Christ's work? Vs.
11-15.
14. What the point in reintroducing the figure
"city"? V. 14.
15. What the transition in v. 15?
16. Point in the word "continually"? V. 15.
17. What the view of the obligation of Christian
leadership? V. 17. Cf. Jas. 3:1.

III. Closing Exhortations and Benedictions. Vs. 18-24.

1. Compare the request for prayer with 1
Thess. 5:25; 2 Thess. 3:1; Col. 4:3, 4;
Eph. 6:18, 19; Philemon 22.
2. Compare the phrase "a good conscience"
in v. 18 with 1 Tim. 1:19; Acts 23:1;
1 Tim. 3:9; 2 Tim. 1:3; 1 Pet. 3:21;
Heb. 10:22; 9:9.
3. What of the change from the plural to the
singular? Vs. 18, 19. Cf. Col. 4:3; Gal.
1:8ff.; Rom. 1:1ff.
4. What the implication of v. 19?

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5. Compare this benediction with others in the New Testament. Cf. 1 Thess. 5:23, 24; Rom. 16:25-27; 1 Pet. 5:10; Jude 24, 25.
6. Fitness of the title "God of peace"? V. 20.
7. How many direct references to the crucifixion and resurrection in the Epistle? V. 20. Cf. 12:2.
8. Why the image "Shepherd of the sheep"? V. 20.
9. What the final strokes in his argument? Vs. 20, 21.
10. Antecedent of "to whom"? V. 21. Cf. 2 Tim. 4:18; 2 Pet. 3:18; Rev. 1:6.
11. What the meaning of v. 22?
12. What the conclusion as to authorship from the reference to Timothy? V. 23.
23. What conclusion as to place of writing from v. 24?

SERMON TOPICS ON HEBREWS

The tremendous practical value of the Epistle to the Hebrews is illustrated by the following list of thirteen sermon topics which are treated in Hastings' "Great Texts of the Bible." A list of forty-seven other sermon topics and texts from Hebrews is appended. The topics which are not original are starred.

- I. Progressive Revelation. 1:1, 2.
 - II. The Crowned Christ. 2:8, 9.
 - III. Perfect through Sufferings. 4:10.
 - IV. The Sabbath Rest. 4:9, 10.
 - V. The Theme of Grace. 4:16.
 - VI. Salvation to the Uttermost. 7:25.
 - VII. The Cleansing of the Conscience. 4:13, 14.
 - VIII. The Way of Access. 10:19-22.
 - IX. Faith. 11:1.
 - X. The Choice of Moses. 11:24-26.
 - XI. Seeing the Invisible. 11:27.
 - XII. The Race Set before Us. 12:1, 2.
 - XIII. The Unchanging Christ. 13:8.
-
- I. The Lordship of Jesus. 1:1-3.
 - II. Drifting into Danger. 2:1.

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- III. The Great Salvation. 2:2, 3.
- IV. In Satan's Prison Camp of Fear. 2:14, 15.
- V. The Sympathy of Jesus. 2:17, 18.
- VI. The Deceitfulness of Sin. 3:13.
- VII. Faithful to the End. 3:14.
- VIII. The Tragedy of Unbelief. 3:19.
- IX. Almost—but Lost. 4:1.
- X. The Living Word of God. 4:12, 13.
- XI. The Sinlessness of Jesus. 4:15.
- XII. Godly Fear. 5:7.
- XIII. The Goal of Perfection. 5:8, 9.
- XIV. The Divine Law of Progress or Retrogression. 5:12.
- XV. The Building of Faith: Foundation and Superstructure. 6:1, 2.
- XVI. The Way of Death. 6:4-6.
- XVII. The Curse of a Barren Life. 6:7, 8.
- XVIII. The Christian's Refuge. 6:18.
- XIX. The Anchor of the Soul. 6:19.
- XX. The Power of an Endless Life. 7:16.
- XXI. The Humanity and Divinity of Jesus. 2:17, 18, and 7:26, 27.
- XXII. The More Excellent Ministry. 8:6.
- XXIII. The Way of the Cross. 9:14.
- XXIV. The New Testament. 9:16, 17.
- XXV. Facing the Judgment. 9:27.
- XXVI. The New and Living Way. 10:19, 20.
- XXVII. The Sin against the Holy Spirit. 10:29.
- XXVIII. A Faith that Will Not Shrink. 10:39.

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- *XXIX. Voices of the Dead. 11:4.
- XXX. Supremacy of Faith over Environment. 11:7.
- XXXI. Pilgrims of the Night. 11:13.
- XXXII. The Choice of Moses. 11:24, 25.
- XXXIII. The Power of Faith. 11:34. ("From weakness were made strong.")
- XXXIV. The Joy of Jesus. 12:2.
- XXXV. Spiritual Warfare. 12:3, 4.
- XXXVI. Straight Paths for the Lame. 12:13.
- XXXVII. Conflicting Principles of Life. 12:14.
- XXXVIII. Roots of Bitterness. 12:15.
- *XXXIX. Tears that Fall Too Late. 12:16, 17.
- XL. The Heavenly Jerusalem. 12:22ff.
- XLI. The Great Refusal. 12:25.
- *XLII. Things that Can Not Be Shaken. 12:28.
- XLIII. Angels in Disguise. 13:2.
- XLIV. The Ground of Contentment. 13:5.
- XLV. Unity in Christ. 13:8, 9.
- XLVI. The Challenge of Uncompromising Loyalty. 13:12, 13.
- XLVII. Keeping Watch by Night. 13:17.



Class Notes on the Epistle of James

CHAPTER 1

Outline

Salutation. V. 1.

I. Endurance of Temptation the Way of Life.
Vs. 2-12.

1. The fruitage of victory over temptation.
Vs. 2-4.

2. Wisdom, key to victory, to be sought unfalteringly. Vs. 5, 6a.

3. Warning against instability. Vs. 6b-8.

4. Poverty and riches: an exhortation and warning. Vs. 9-11.

5. Endurance in temptation: a beatitude. V. 12.

II. Temptation: Its Source and End. Vs. 13-18.

1. Temptation not of God, but from within.
Vs. 13, 14.

2. The cause of sin. V. 15.

3. God the source of good rather than evil.
Vs. 16, 17.

4. His holy purpose for His children. V. 18.

III. Exhortation to Self-control and Good Works.
Vs. 19-27.

1. Reflection and self-control vs. hasty anger.
Vs. 19, 20.

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2. The way to self-control—give heed to the Word. V. 21.
3. The folly of the disobedient hearer. Vs. 22-24.
4. The blessedness of the doer of the Word. V. 25.
5. Control of the tongue a vital test of the religious life. V. 26.
6. Service and purity essentials of true religion. V. 27.

Questions

Salutation. V. 1.

1. Identify "James."
2. What of the title "servant of God"? Cf. 1 Pet. 2:16; Eph. 6:6; Phil. 1:1; Rom. 1:1; Tit. 1:1.
3. Significance of the phrases "of God" and "of the Lord Jesus Christ"?
4. What the conception of "the twelve tribes of Israel"?
5. Show how this conception agrees with the thought of Hebrews.
6. Meaning of the "dispersion"?
7. Trace the history and causes of the dispersion.
8. What possible interpretations of the address?
9. Summarize all the arguments for and against the symbolical interpretation of the address.

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10. Compare this greeting with that of the other Epistles of the New Testament.
11. What of the current use of the word "greeting"?

I. Endurance of Temptation the Way of Life. Vs. 2-12.

1. Connection of form of "greeting" with the opening argument? V. 2.
2. What ordinary part of an epistle is omitted?
3. Meaning of "all joy"? V. 2.
4. Does "brethren" refer to blood or spiritual relationship? V. 2.
5. Meaning of "manifold"? V. 2.
6. Meaning of "temptations"? V. 2.
7. What the manifold temptations of the readers as suggested by the argument of the Epistle? V. 2.
8. Which translation preferred, "patience" or "stedfastness"? V. 3.
9. What fundamental themes of the Epistle suggested? Vs. 2-4.
10. In what sense "perfect"? V. 4.
11. Significance of the word "wisdom"? V. 5.
Cf. 3:13, 15, 17; Col. 1:9; 2:3; 1 Cor. 1:20, 22, 30; 2:1, 4, 6; 3:18; Eph. 1:8; 3:10; 2 Chron. 1:10-12; Prov. 1:2-4.
12. Root meaning of "liberally"? V. 5.
13. Meaning of "upbraideth not"? V. 5.
14. What aspect of "faith" and "doubt" in v. 6?

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15. What the emphasis of the New Testament on faith as the ground of acceptable prayer? Matt. 21:21; Mark 11:23; Rom. 4:20; 14:23; Jas. 5:15.
16. What the figure in v. 6?
17. What the emphasis in "that man"? V. 7.
18. To whom does "that man" refer, v. 5 or v. 6?
19. What light does v. 7 throw on the meaning of doubt in v. 6?
20. Grammatical construction of "double-minded man"? V. 8.
21. How "double-minded"? V. 8. Cf. 4:4.
22. How else translate "unstable"? V. 8.
23. What similarity between v. 2 and v. 9?
24. How of "low degree"? V. 9.
25. What the "high estate"? V. 9.
26. Is "the rich" a Christian brother or a man of the world? V. 9.
27. What the verb to be supplied, and how "made low" in either case? V. 9.
28. Note the strong warnings of the author against the peril of riches. Vs. 9-11. Cf. 2:1ff., 6-8; 5:1-6; Luke 1:48, 51-53; 16:19-31; 18:18; Matt. 6:19-21; Job 24:22-24; 27:19ff.; Ps. 49:16-20.
29. What the "flower of the grass"? V. 10.
30. What the fitness of the picture of the scorching wind? V. 11.

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31. Render in other language "grace of the fashion of it." V. 11.
32. What the force of "in his goings"? V. 11.
33. Note the repeated emphasis on endurance of temptation. V. 12. Cf. 1:2ff.
34. Compare this beatitude with those of the Sermon on the Mount. V. 12.
35. What the "crown of life"? V. 12. Cf. Rev. 2:10.
36. Compare v. 12 with 2 Tim. 4:7, 8.
37. Compare v. 12 and vs. 2-4 with Rom. 5:3-5.
- II. *Temptation: Its Source and End.* Vs. 13-18.
 1. Purpose of the warning? V. 13.
 2. Does v. 13 contradict Matt. 4:1 and 6:13?
 3. Compare v. 13 with 1 Cor. 10:12, 13.
 4. Does James' explanation of temptation contradict the conception of the devil in the New Testament? V. 14. Cf. 2:19; 4:7.
 5. Notice the contrast of v. 13a and v. 14.
 6. Compare vs. 13, 14 with Rom. 7:8, 10, 13, 17.
 7. Root meaning of "drawn away" and "enticed"? V. 14.
 8. Do vs. 14, 15 imply the freedom of the will?
 9. Trace the steps in the way of death. Vs. 14, 15.
 10. Note the contrast between v. 13 and v. 15.
 11. Compare v. 16 with 1 Cor. 6:9; 15:33; Gal. 6:7.
 12. Alternate translations of "every"? V. 17.

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13. In what sense "perfect"? V. 17.
 14. What the figure in "Father of lights"? V. 17.
 15. What the connection of thought in "no variation"? V. 17.
 16. What the "shadow that is cast by turning"? V. 17.
 17. Why the emphatic "of his own will"? V. 18.
 18. To whom is reference made as offspring of God? V. 18.
 19. What the "word of truth"? V. 18. 2 Cor. 6:7; Col. 1:5; Eph. 1:13; 2 Tim. 2:15.
 20. Significance of "a kind of firstfruits of his creatures"? V. 18.
- III. Exhortation to Self-control and Good Works.*
Vs. 19-27.
1. Is the verb imperative or indicative? V. 19a.
 2. Does v. 19 mean "be swift to hear" the Word?
 3. What type of wrath? V. 19.
 4. Significance of the warning of v. 20?
 5. Root meaning of verb "putting away"? V. 21.
 6. Meaning of "overflowing of wickedness"? V. 21.
 7. With what is meekness contrasted? V. 21.
 8. Root meaning of "implanted"? V. 21.
 9. What is the "implanted word"? V. 21.

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10. How "deluding your own selves"? V. 22.
Cf. Gal. 6:3; Matt. 7:21-23; Rom. 2:17-25.
11. Significance of "his natural face"? V. 23.
12. How is the Word a "mirror"? V. 23.
13. What the conduct condemned in v. 24?
14. How "the perfect law the law of liberty"?
V. 25.
15. In what sense is Christianity a law? John
13:34; Rom. 3:27; 1 Cor. 9:21; Gal. 6:2;
1 John 2:7ff.
16. Meaning of "religious"? V. 26.
17. Why the repeated emphasis on prudent
speech? V. 26.
18. What the figure? V. 26.
19. How "deceive his heart"? V. 26.
20. Is this a complete definition of religion?
V. 27.
21. Why the phrase "our God and Father"?
V. 27.
22. Force of "unspotted"? V. 27. 1 Tim.
6:14.

CHAPTER 2

Outline

I. Some Practical Problems in Christian Living. Vs. 1-26.

1. Warning against respect of persons. Vs. 1-7.
 - (1) The general principle. V. 1.
 - (2) Practical application. Vs. 2-4.

- (3) Respect of persons reverses the heavenly order. V. 5.
- (4) It dishonors the poor. V. 6a.
- (5) It is rewarded by oppression and blasphemy. Vs. 6b, 7.
- 2. The royal law of Christ obligates us to love and mercy. Vs. 8-13.
 - (1) Obedience to the law of love enjoined. V. 8.
 - (2) It necessarily condemns respect of persons. V. 9.
 - (3) Guilt of the law-breaker defined. Vs. 10, 11.
 - (4) The law of liberty demands and grants mercy. Vs. 12, 13.
- 3. Faith divorced from works is without value. Vs. 14-20.
 - (1) The proposition stated: Can faith without works save a man? V. 14.
 - (2) A case in point: Good wishes no substitute for actual assistance. Vs. 15, 16.
 - (3) The conclusion: Faith without works is dead. V. 17.
 - (4) Further argument: The test of a live faith. V. 18.
 - (5) Mere intellectual belief in the one God unavailing. V. 19.
 - (a) Such belief good, but insufficient. V. 19a.

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- (b) Proof: the demons believe, but obey not. V. 19b.
- (6) Restatement of conclusion. V. 20.
4. Some illustrations of the relation of faith and works. Vs. 21-26.
- (1) Abraham justified by works in offering Isaac. V. 21.
- (2) Faith and works inseparable in Abraham's obedience. V. 22.
- (3) Both co-operated in him, as Scripture makes plain. V. 23.
- (4) Restatement of conclusion. V. 24.
- (5) Rahab also justified by works. V. 25.
- (6) Final statement of conclusion. V. 26.

Questions

I. Some Practical Problems in Christian Living. Vs. 1-26.

- (1) Warning against respect of persons.
Vs. 1-7.
1. Why the title "our Lord Jesus Christ, the Lord of glory"? V. 1.
2. Meaning of "holding the faith with respect of persons"? V. 1.
3. Is this sentence imperative or interrogative?
V. 1.
4. Which translation preferred, "synagogue" or "assembly"? V. 2.
5. Meaning of "fine clothing"? V. 2.
6. Who is the speaker? V. 3.

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7. Alternate translation of "in a good place"?
V. 3.
8. Is there a touch of humor in v. 3b?
9. Root meaning of "do ye not make distinctions"? V. 4.
10. How "among yourselves"? V. 4.
11. What the play on words in the Greek? V. 4.
12. Note his characteristic method of address.
V. 5.
13. Who are the poor that have been chosen?
V. 5.
14. Why chosen? V. 5.
15. How "rich in faith"? V. 5.
16. What the concept, "heirs of the kingdom"?
V. 5. Cf. Matt. 19:28ff.; 25:34; Mark
10:17; Luke 10:25; 18:18; 1 Cor. 6:9,
10; 15:50; Gal. 5:21.
17. Which translation preferred, "dishonored"
or "despised"? V. 6.
18. How oppress them? V. 6. Cf. Jas. 4:5, 6.
19. Is religious persecution also meant? V. 6.
20. How blaspheme? V. 7.
21. What the honorable name? V. 7. Acts 11:
26; 1 Pet. 4:14-16.
22. Does "ye were called" mean divinely called?
V. 7.
23. What light on the situation of the readers
of the epistle? Vs. 1-7.
(2) The royal law of Christ obligates to love
and mercy. Vs. 8-13.

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1. Motive of the exhortation? V. 8.
2. Connection with v. 9?
3. Compare vs. 8, 9 with 1:13, 26; 2:14-17.
4. Why called "the royal law"? V. 8.
5. How "guilty of all"? V. 10.
6. What the point of v. 12?
7. Meaning of "mercy glorieth against judgment"? V. 13.
- (3) Faith divorced from works is without value. Vs. 14-20.
1. Show the method and course of the argument in the Epistle as indicated by 2:14ff.
2. In what sense does James use the words "faith" and "works"?
3. Does this teaching of James contradict that of Paul in Romans?
4. Does "say he hath" mean mere pretense? V. 14.
5. Compare the issues in 1:22 and 2:14ff.
6. Meaning of "go in peace"? V. 16.
7. How "dead in itself"? V. 16.
8. Who is the speaker? V. 18.
9. Compare the form of argument here with Rom. 2:1; 9:19; 11:19; 1 Cor. 15:35.
10. Can faith exist apart from works? V. 18.
11. Can works exist apart from faith? V. 18.
12. What light on his use of faith? V. 19.
13. Show how v. 19 fits into the general argument.
14. Is v. 19 ironical?

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15. Why the demons "believe and shudder"? V. 19.
16. Point in the phrase "wilt thou know?"? V. 20.
17. Is there a play on words in the Greek? V. 20.
18. Significance of designating Abraham as "our father"? V. 20.
 - (4) Some illustrations of the relation of faith and works. Vs. 21-26.
 1. In what sense "justified"? V. 21.
 2. Compare the use of Abraham here as an example with that in Rom. 4:1ff.
 3. Why cite offering up of Isaac? V. 20ff.
 4. Show how vs. 18 and 22 sum up his general argument.
 5. How true that "faith wrought with his works"? V. 22.
 6. How faith made perfect by works? V. 22.
 7. Compare the fundamental aspects and the illustrations of faith in Hebrews 11 and Jas. 2:14-26.
 8. How "reckoned unto him for righteousness"? V. 23.
 9. Significance of the title "friend of God"? V. 23.
 10. What addition to his argument in v. 23?
 11. How draw the conclusion of v. 24 from the preceding argument?

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12. Why the choice of Rahab as an illustration? V. 25.
13. What the current criticism of the manner in which the figure is presented? V. 26.
14. How many times does James affirm his great principle?
15. What of the effectiveness of this reiteration?

CHAPTER 3

Outline

I. Teachers and Teaching. Vs. 1-18.

1. Warning of the great responsibility of teachers. Vs. 1, 2.
 - (1) Ambition to be a teacher perilous. V. 1a.
 - (2) Because judgment is according to responsibility. V. 1b.
 - (3) And moral failure is common to all. V. 2a.
 - (4) Especially since man prone to sin with the tongue. V. 2b.
2. The control of the tongue. Vs. 3-12.
 - (1) Tongue compared to bridle. V. 3.
 - (2) To the rudder of a ship. V. 4.
 - (3) Conclusion as to power of the tongue. V. 5a.
 - (4) Tongue compared to a fire in a forest. Vs. 5b, 6.
 - (5) Untamable character of the tongue. Vs. 7, 8.

Class Notes on

- (a) Every kind of wild beast has been tamed. V. 7.
- (b) But the tongue can no man tame. V. 8.
- (6) The use and abuse of the tongue. Vs. 9-12.
 - (a) Blessing and cursing possible. Vs. 9, 10a.
 - (b) Such inconsistency condemned. V. 10b.
 - (c) Inconstancy of the tongue *vs.* the stability of the fountain. V. 11.
 - (d) Likewise the fig and olive tree and the vine. V. 12a.
 - (e) Also salt water and sweet. V. 12b.
- 3. The true wisdom. Vs. 13-18.
 - (1) The test of the true teacher. V. 13.
 - (2) Warning against jealousy and faction. V. 14.
 - (3) Source of such selfish teaching. V. 15.
 - (4) Results of faction. V. 16.
 - (5) Characteristics of the true wisdom. V. 17.
 - (6) The fruitage of such teaching. V. 18.

Questions

I. Teachers and Teaching. Vs. 1-18.

- (1) Warning of the great responsibility of teachers. Vs. 1, 2.

The Epistle of James

1. What the place of the teacher in the early church? V. 1.
2. What the basis of judgment set forth? V. 1.
3. How does the confession of v. 2 fit into his general argument?
4. Compare the idea of the "perfect" man in Hebrews and James.
5. Does the figure used here imply that sin does not originate in the inner man, but in the body? V. 2.
- (2) The control of the tongue. Vs. 3-12.
1. Enumerate the illustrations used. Vs. 3-12.
2. What the point in the first illustration? V. 3.
3. What in the second? Vs. 4, 5a.
4. Does 5b refer to a forest fire? Isa. 9:18; 10:18; Ps. 83:14.
5. Meaning of "the world of iniquity"? V. 6.
6. How does the tongue "defile the whole body"? V. 6.
7. What the "wheel of nature"? V. 6.
8. What the central points in this illustration? Vs. 5b, 6.
9. Force of the illustration in vs. 7, 8a?
10. Fitness of the double description in v. 8b?
11. Why the designation "Lord and Father"? V. 9.
12. Notice his reiteration again in argument. V. 10.
13. Compare vs. 11, 12 with Matt. 7:15-23.
14. Why the fig, olive and vine selected? V. 12.

- (3) The true wisdom. Vs. 13-18.
1. Significance of the title applied to the teacher in v. 13?
 2. What virtues enjoined? V. 13.
 3. Force of warning? V. 14.
 4. Contrast the heavenly and earthly wisdom with the living and dead faith. Vs. 13ff.—2: 14ff.
 5. Show how James exposes another sham here. V. 13ff.
 6. Outline the qualities of the true wisdom. V. 15ff.
 7. Show the contrast of the qualities and fruits of the two kinds of teaching. V. 14ff
 8. Significance of his tribute to peace? V. 18.
 9. Does this passage prohibit “contending earnestly for the faith”?

CHAPTER 4

Outline

1. *Worldliness vs. Godliness.* 4:1—5:6.
 1. Causes and cure of strife: Seek God rather than the world. Chap. 4:1-12.
 - (1) Pleasure-seeking the chief cause of constant warfare. V. 1.
 - (2) Barrenness of such sinful strife. V. 2a.
 - (3) The fruitless life a prayerless life. V. 2b.
 - (4) Prayer for selfish aims also fruitless. V. 3.

The Epistle of James

- (5) Ye cannot serve both God and the world! V. 4.
- (6) Proof from Scripture that God demands allegiance. V. 5.
- (7) But gives strength to meet the exacting demands. V. 6.
- (8) Exhortations pointing the way to victory. Vs. 7-10.
 - (a) To be subject to God. V. 7a.
 - (b) To resist the devil. V. 7b.
 - (c) To draw nigh to God. V. 8a.
 - (d) To repent. V. 8b.
 - (e) To show genuine sorrow for sin. V. 9.
 - (f) To be humble. V. 10.
- (9) Warning against harsh judgments. Vs. 11, 12.
 - (a) The admonition *vs.* judging one another. V. 11a.
 - (b) Such judging is against the law. V. 11b.
 - (c) The Christian should be a humble doer, and not a judge. V. 11c.
 - (d) God is Lawgiver and Judge. V. 12a.
 - (e) Man usurps God's place if he judges. V. 12b.
- 2. Arrogant self-confidence condemned. Give place to the will of God! Vs. 13-17.
- (1) Self-confidence of the trader condemned. V. 13.

Class Notes on

- (2) Upon the basis of the uncertainty of life. V. 14a.
- (3) Life as evanescent as a vapor. V. 14b.
- (4) The true program of the Christian. V. 15.
- (5) Futility of vanity and boasting. V. 16.
- (6) The sin against knowledge. V. 17.
- 3. Denunciation of the worldliness of the rich. Ill-gotten and ill-spent gain brings the wrath of God! Chap. 5:1-6.
 - (1) Coming judgment on the rich. Vs. 1-3a.
 - (2) Transitory character of earthly treasures depicted. Vs. 2, 3a.
 - (3) This shall condemn the rich. V. 3b.
 - (4) Ground of the judgment. Vs. 4-6.
 - (a) Manner in which wealth was gained: Cruel robbery of the poor laborers. V. 4.
 - (b) Manner in which it was spent: Indolence and luxury. V. 5.
 - (c) Final indictment: Murder of unre-sisting Christ. V. 6.

Questions

I. Worldliness vs. Godliness. 4:1—5:6.

- (1) Causes and cure of strife: Seek God rather than the world! Vs. 1-12.
- 1. What the causes of strife outlined? V. 1ff.
- 2. What quality of style of James shown here?

The Epistle of James

- Vs. 1ff. Cf. 2:2ff.; 2:14ff.; 2:20ff.; 3:11ff.; 3:13ff.; 4:14ff.; 5:13ff.
3. Is the warfare within the individual or between different individuals? V. 1.
 4. Show how v. 2 explains v. 1.
 5. Which is the proper punctuation for v. 2?
 6. Compare v. 2 with Matt. 5:21ff., 27ff.
 7. Is the indictment in vs. 1ff. specific or general?
 8. Root meaning of "covet"? V. 2.
 9. "Ye fight and war" against whom? V. 2.
 10. Show the sharp contrast between pleasure and God. V. 2.
 11. Compare v. 3 with Matt. 6:31-33.
 12. Note the emphasis of James on "asking." V. 3. Cf. 1:5, 6; 5:13ff.
 13. Which is condemned, the object or motive of the prayer? V. 3.
 14. Why the epithet "adulteress"? V. 4. Cf. Isa. 54:5; Jer. 3:20; Ezek. 16:23ff.; Hos. 9:1; Matt. 12:39; 16:4; Mark 8:38; 2 Cor. 11:1ff.; Eph. 5:24-28; Rev. 19:7; 21:9.
 15. What peculiarity of style of James seen here? V. 4. Cf. 1:8; 2:20; 4:8, 13; 5:1.
 16. "Friendship of the world" for us, or our friendship for the world? V. 4.
 17. Compare this thought with 1:27; 2:5; Matt. 6:24; John 15:18ff.; 1 John 2:15.
 18. Significance of the term "friendship"? V. 4.

Class Notes on

19. Compare v. 4 with Rom. 5:10; 8:7; 11:28; Col. 1:21.
20. Force of the verb "maketh"? V. 4.
21. Point of the quotation? V. 5.
22. How "in vain"? V. 5a.
23. Whence the quotation? V. 5b.
24. Meaning of "unto envying"? V. 5b.
25. What verb does "unto envying" modify? V. 5b.
26. What the subject and object of the verb "long"? V. 5b.
27. Show the alternate meanings of "the spirit." V. 5b.
28. Is the sentence declarative or interrogative? V. 5b.
29. Why say "he giveth more grace"? V. 6a.
30. Meaning of "grace" here? V. 6a.
31. Significance of "wherefore"? V. 6b.
32. What the point of the additional quotation? V. 6b.
33. Who the "haughty"? V. 6b. Cf. 1:10; 2:5-7; 5:1-6.
34. Compare v. 7a with Heb. 12:9.
35. Compare v. 7b with 1 Pet. 2:13ff.; Matt. 4:10, 11.
36. Compare v. 8 with Heb. 4:16; 7:19; Matt. 5:23ff.; Isa. 1:10ff.
37. Connection of vs. 7 and 8?
38. Significance of the terms "sinners" and "double-minded"? V. 8.

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39. Note the emphasis on action and thought.
V. 8. Cf. 1:21ff.
40. Significance of the command to mourn? Vs.
9, 10. Cf. Matt. 5:4; Jas. 1:2ff.
41. Note the contrast of vs. 1ff. and vs. 8ff.
42. Meaning of "be afflicted," "mourn" and
"weep"? V. 9.
43. How "exalt you"? V. 10. Cf. vs. 6, 7, 8;
1:9, 12; 5:8.
44. Compare v. 10 with 1:9; 1 Pet. 5:6; Matt.
23:12; Luke 1:52; 14:11; 18:14; 2 Cor.
11:7.
45. Is mourning enjoined merely as a spiritual
exercise? V. 9ff.
46. Connection of vs. 11, 12 with the preceding?
47. What of the attempt of critics to identify
the judging condemned in vs. 11, 12?
48. What law? V. 11.
49. How judge the law? V. 11.
50. Contrast vs. 11, 12 with 1:22ff.
51. Is God or Christ the judge? V. 12. Cf.
5:9.
52. On what grounds their judging condemned?
V. 12.
53. Compare vs. 11, 12 with Matt. 7:1ff., 15ff.
(2) Arrogant self-confidence condemned.
Give place to the will of God! Vs.
13-17.
1. Connection of vs. 13ff. with preceding argu-
ment?

Class Notes on

2. Meaning of "come now"? V. 13.
3. Significance of the question, "What is your life?"? V. 14.
4. Meaning of "vapor"? V. 14.
5. Show the play on words. V. 14c.
6. Compare v. 15 with Acts 18:21; 1 Cor. 4:19; 16:7; Rom. 1:10; Phil. 2:19, 24; Heb. 6:3.
7. Meaning of "Ye glory in your vauntings"? V. 16.
8. What characteristic of style of James? V. 17. Cf. 1:27; 2:13, 26; 3:18; 4:10.
9. Point of v. 17 in argument of the Epistle?
(3) Denunciation of the worldliness of the rich. Ill-gotten and ill-spent gain brings the wrath of God! 5:1-6.
1. Are the "rich" Christians? V. 1.
2. What of the change of tone from the preceding chapter? V. 1ff.
3. Place of v. 1ff. in his general argument?
4. Compare v. 1ff with Isa. 5:8ff; 10:1; 13:6ff.; 14:31; 16:7; 23:1, 14; 65:14; Amos 8:3; Zech. 11:2; Jer. 48:20; Ezek. 21:12; Luke 61:24.
5. Contrast v. 1ff. with 4:9ff.
6. Root meaning of "howl"? V. 1.
7. What the "miseries" coming? V. 1. Cf. vs. 7, 9; Rev. 18:7ff.; 21:8.
8. Why say "your riches are corrupted"? V. 2.
9. Why mention the "garments"? V. 2.

The Epistle of James

10. Do gold and silver "rust"? V. 3.
11. Did James know this?
12. What, then, his meaning?
13. Meaning of the phrase "for a testimony"?
V. 3. Cf. Matt. 8:4; 10:18; 24:14;
Mark 1:44; 6:11; 13:9; Luke 5:11;
9:5; 21:13; Heb. 3:5.
14. Meaning of figure "shall eat your flesh"?
V. 3.
15. What of the rendering "since ye have stored
up fire which shall be in the last days"?
V. 3.
16. What of the prevalence of this sin in early
times? V. 4.
17. Significance of the title "Lord of Sabaoth"?
V. 4.
18. Meaning of "lived delicately"? V. 5.
19. Which preferred, "taken your pleasure"—
R. V., or "been wanton"—A. V.? V. 5.
20. Show the bitter irony of the closing state-
ment of v. 5.
21. Which rendering preferred, "in a day of
slaughter" or "for the day of slaughter"?
V. 5.
22. Does v. 6 refer to Christ? Cf. Luke 23:47;
Acts 3:14; 7:52; 22:14; 1 John 2:1;
1 Pet. 3:18.
23. Is the closing statement declarative or inter-
rogative? Show the alternate interpreta-
tions. V. 5.

CHAPTER 5:7-20

Outline

1. Christian Virtues Enjoined. Vs. 7-20.

1. Be patient! Vs. 7-11.

- (1) Until Christ's coming. V. 7.
- (2) As the farmer. V. 8.
- (3) Without murmuring against each other.
V. 9.
- (4) Be patient as were the prophets. V. 10.
- (5) Such patience is blessed. V. 11a.
- (6) As seen in the case of Job. V. 11b.

2. Swear not! V. 12.

- (1) All oaths condemned. V. 12a.
- (2) Simplicity of speech enjoined. V. 12b.

3. Pray for the sick and erring! Vs. 13-18.

- (1) Let the suffering pray. V. 13a.
- (2) Let the cheerful sing praise. V. 13b.
- (3) Let the sick call the elders for prayer.
V. 14.
- (4) Prayer the means of recovery of the
sick. V. 15a.
- (5) Prayer means of forgiveness to sinful.
V. 15b.
- (6) Confession and prayer commanded. V.
16a.
- (7) Value of prayer reaffirmed. V. 16b.
- (8) Value of prayer illustrated. Vs. 17, 18.
(a) Elijah a mere man. V. 17a.

The Epistle of James

- (b) But his prayer for drought prevailed. V. 17b.
- (c) Also his prayer for rain and harvest. V. 18.
- 4. Save the lost! Vs. 19, 20.
 - (1) The task of restoring the erring. V. 19.
 - (2) The rewards of restoring the erring. V. 20.

Questions

I. Christian Virtues Enjoined. Vs. 7-20.

- (1) Be patient! Vs. 7-11.
 - 1. Show the telling significance of the comparison, especially the reference to rain. V. 7.
 - 2. Root meaning of "murmur" and proper interpretation of v. 9?
 - 3. Does v. 9b refer to Christ or God?
 - 4. Compare v. 10 with Matt. 5:12.
 - 5. Compare the idea of patience and endurance in James and Hebrews.
 - 6. How was the patience of Job shown?
 - 7. Is Job to be classed as a "prophet"?
 - 8. Is Job mentioned elsewhere in the New Testament?
 - 9. What popular saying from this verse? V. 11.
 - 10. What twofold reward set forth? V. 11.
 - 11. Meaning of "the end of the Lord"? V. 11.
 - 12. How see that "the Lord is full of pity and merciful"? V. 11.
- (2) Swear not! V. 12.

Class Notes on

1. How does v. 12 relate itself to the preceding exhortation?
2. Compare v. 12 with Matt. 5: 33ff.
3. Does he mean to prohibit oaths in the courtroom?
4. What of the use of the Sermon on the Mount in the whole Epistle?
(3) Pray for the sick and erring! Vs. 13-18.
1. Relation of v. 13ff. to the general discussion of the chapter?
2. Does "let him sing a hymn" necessarily mean the use of an instrument? V. 13.
3. What of the place of the elders in the early church? V. 14.
4. Why anoint with oil? V. 14.
5. Should this be done to-day?
6. Does James mean to assert that sin has caused the sickness? Vs. 15, 16. Cf. Mark 2: 5ff.; John 9: 2ff.; 1 Cor. 11: 30.
7. Why "confess your sins to one another"? V. 16.
8. Does "pray for one another" mean merely the elders? V. 16.
9. Meaning of "availeth much in its working"? V. 17.
10. Does 1 Kings assert that Elijah prayed that it might not rain? V. 17. Cf. 1 Kings 17: 1, 17-24.
11. What the difficulty of the length of drought as stated here? V. 17. Cf. 1 Kings 18: 1.

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12. What of the idiom "prayed fervently"?
V. 17.

(4) Save the lost! Vs. 19, 20.

1. Root meaning of "err"? V. 19.

2. What "the truth"? V. 19.

3. Meaning of "convert"? V. 19.

4. Show the force of the figure. V. 20a.

5. The sins of the converter or the converted?
V. 20.

SERMON TOPICS ON JAMES

In spite of the practical character of the Epistle of James and its great popularity, Hastings' "Great Texts of the Bible" offers but two selections from this Epistle:

I. The Good Gifts of the Father. 1:17.

II. The Prayer of a Righteous Man. 5:16.

A further list of topics and texts from James is appended:

I. The Joy of Self-mastery. 1:2-4.

II. The Key to Victory. 1:5.

III. Derelicts. 1:6b.

IV. In No Man's Land. 1:8.

V. A Fading Flower. 1:11.

VI. The Beatitude of the Victor. 1:12.

VII. Shifting the Responsibility. 1:13.

VIII. The Fruitage of Sin. 1:14, 15.

IX. Shadows that Turn. 1:17b.

X. Divine Firstfruits. 1:18.

XI. Making Haste Slowly. 1:19.

XII. Human versus Divine Wrath. 1:20.

XIII. Divine Agriculture. 1:21.

XIV. An Ancient Delusion. 1:22.

XV. A Mirror for the Soul. 1:23, 24.

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- XVI. Obedience to Law the Highest Liberty. 1:25. *Doran P.413 /1927.*
- XVII. The Religion of the Self-deceived. 1:26.
- XVIII. Pure and undefiled Religion. 1:27.
- XIX. Unspotted Christianity. 1:27b.
- XX. Divine Glory versus Human Servility. 2:1.
- XXI. Under the Footstool. 2:3.
- XXII. The Democracy of the Kingdom. 2:5.
- XXIII. The Name Beautiful. 2:7.
- XXIV. The Royal Law. 2:8.
- XXV. Responsibility of the Lawbreaker. 2:10.
- XXVI. Shutting the Gates of Heaven. 2:13a.
- XXVII. Glorifying against Judgment. 2:13b.
- XXVIII. A Barren Faith. 2:14, 17, 20.
- XXIX. Good Wishes versus Good Deeds. 2:15, 16.
- XXX. The Devils' Creed. 2:19.
- XXXI. Faith and Works Inseparable. 2:22.
- XXXII. The Friend of God. 2:23.
- XXXIII. The Spirit and Body of Christianity. 2:26.
- XXXIV. Teacher-training. 3:1.
- XXXV. The Test of Self-control. 3:2.
- XXXVI. Fire. 3:5b, 6.
- XXXVII. Sweet Water and Bitter. 3:11.
- XXXVIII. Glorifying against the Truth. 3:13.

Class Notes on

- XXXIX. Earthly versus Heavenly Wisdom. 3: 15ff.
- XL. The Harvest of the Peacemaker. 3: 18.
- XLI. The Causes and Futility of Warfare. 4: 1ff.
- XLII. The Prayerless Life. 4: 2c.
- XLIII. Asking Amiss. 4: 3.
- XLIV. Enemies of God. 4: 4.
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- XLVII. Meeting God Half-way. 4: 8a.
- XLVIII. Clean Hands and a Pure Heart. 4: 8b.
- XLIX. Humility the Heavenly Countersign. 4: 10.
- L. Usurping the Throne of Christ. 4: 11ff.
- LI. The Land of To-morrow. 4: 14a.
- LII. What Is Your Life? 4: 14b.
- LIII. The Will of God. 4: 15.
- LIV. The Sin against Knowledge. 4: 17.
- LV. Damaged Goods. 5: 2.
- LVI. The Cry of the Laborer. 5: 4.
- LVII. Delicate Living. 5: 5.
- LVIII. Condemning the Righteous. 5: 6.
- LIX. The Early and the Latter Rain. 5: 7.
- LX. United We Stand, Divided We Fall. 5: 9a.
- LXI. Before the Doors. 5: 9b.
- LXII. The Reward of Patience. 5: 11.

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LXIII. The Word of an Honest Man. 5:12.

LXIV. Moods of Worship. 5:13, 14.

LXV. Fellowship in Confession and Prayer.
5:16a.

LXVI. The Power of Prayer. 5:16b.

LXVII. Saving Souls from Death. 5:19, 20.

Same on the fishing worm - a little out on
make shot, same amount of worm.

*Also outline of introductory
Paper by Shanksgiving*

APPENDIX

Introductory Questions on Hebrews

I. *Resume of opinions as to the authorship of the Epistle.*

1. What was the attitude of the church at Rome toward the Pauline authorship of Hebrews in the second century?

2. What of the use of the Epistle by Polycarp, Justin Martyr and Marcion?

3. What of the attitude of the churches in North Africa and the Greek churches of the East toward the Pauline authorship in the third century?

4. What was the view of Clement of Alexandria as to the authorship?

5. Of Origen?

6. Of Eusebius?

7. Of Athanasius?

8. Of Jerome and Augustine?

9. What other individuals have been suggested as possible authors of the Epistle?

10. Summarize the points of internal evidence.

II. *Questions on the date, place and destination.*

1. State the points of evidence in locating the date of the Epistle.

Appendix

2. What is the passage of central importance in deciding the place of writing?

3. What of the views of Westcott and Moffatt concerning this passage?

→ 4. Of what importance is the question of the destination?

5. What of the significance of the title in regard to this problem?

6. What is the destination which Westcott favors? Give his reasons.

7. Is Moffatt successful in his attempt to overturn this and present a new "situation"?

Question
III. *Questions on the language, style and characteristics.*

1. What was the original language in which the Epistle was written?

2. What of the vocabulary of the Epistle?

3. Discuss the imagery of the Epistle.

4. Compare the style of Hebrews with that of Paul.

5. Summarize the leading characteristics of the Epistle.

Introductory Questions on James

1. How many persons named James appear in the New Testament?

2. Which of these is most probably author of this Epistle?

3. Trace the various opinions concerning the authorship.

Appendix

4. Summarize the information concerning James, the Lord's brother, to be found in the New Testament.

5. What of later tradition concerning him?

6. What are the arguments urged against James as the author?

7. Does the Epistle throw any light on the place of writing?

8. What is the probable date of writing?

9. What of the situation presented in the Epistle?

10. Discuss the language and style of the Epistle.

11. What of the use of the Epistle in early Christian literature?

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